

Children and young people aged 5-18 years should stay active. Here's why, write Samantha Fawkner, Ailsa Niven, Steven Hanson, Chloë Williams & Coral L Hanson

Researchers from the Physical Activity for Health Research Centre (PAHRC) in Moray House School of Education and Sport have been contributing to a series of blogs in the British Journal of Sports Medicine that aim to promote physical activity during Covid-19. These blogs have focused on adults, 'at risk' populations, and in this blog that follows on children and young people aged 5-18. Each blog is accompanied by an infographic to summarise the blog, and present the information in a public-facing format. In this blog, led by Dr Sam Fawkner and Dr Ailsa Niven, we draw on current evidence to focus on why children should be active, provide examples of activity, and importantly outline how to encourage this activity.

Covid-19 presents many challenges and anxieties. For parents and carers of school-aged children (young people), daily lives are barely recognisable. We are attempting to juggle work, life and schooling from home, while trying to keep everyone happy. The benefits of physical activity for young people are widely recognised, and during COVID-19, moving more and sitting less is very important to help families maintain physical and mental health. Being confined to home means that young people, who are used to school P.E., after school activities, active travel, organised sport and outdoor play, have to find a 'new normal'. Screen use, which is mainly

sedentary, has likely increased because of the switch to online education, entertainment and 'babysitting' services for overstretched parents.

In this blog, we focus on why encouraging our children to move more and sit less (if they can) is a priority at this trying time. We deliberately focus on being inside; although if guidelines allow, getting outside is also beneficial.

WHY?

Young people ideally should accumulate 60 minutes of at least moderate intensity activity a day; this can involve lots of short bouts of physical activity and a range of intensities. Over the week, activities should include some that stress muscles and bones (like yoga and jumping) and some to help promote movement skill (involving balance, coordination and body awareness). These guidelines are based on evidence that more active young people have better health outcomes, including cardiovascular and bone health, muscle fitness and weight status.[1] There is also evidence that increased physical activity is associated with enhanced mental health, improved cognitive (mental) function, aspects of self-esteem, and reduced depressive symptoms in young people.[2, 3] As with adults, immediate benefits of each bout of activity may include reduced anxiety and a 'feel good' effect.[1]

what?

Activity ideas: games and yoga

Although there is limited evidence about the benefits of specific home-based activities for young people, any activity that gets your child moving is beneficial. Activity ideas include playing traditional playground games indoors (e.g. hide and seek, tag, skipping), dancing to music, and getting creative (e.g. building an obstacle course, playing balloon volleyball, making an action movie or learning to juggle).

Check for age appropriate web-based activity programmes, such

as The Body Coach. Yoga has a range of positive benefits for young people and everyone can do it at home. Try Cosmic Kids or The Yoga Crow. A range of organisations offer ideas for home-based activities (e.g. Active Schools, Change for Life and SportEngland). Try a few different activities and alternate them to keep young people interested. While 60 minutes a day is ideal, it may not always be achievable. Just remember that any opportunity to move more and sit less is good.

Physical activity for young people during COVID-19

Feel better

Learn new skills

Some is good, more is better

Have fun

Online yoga



Make an action movie



Learn to juggle



Create dance routines



Build an obstacle course



Skipping



Challenge mates online



Balloon volleyball



Do activities with your family

Break up sitting during school time by moving about

Check online for activity ideas

Infographic created by Steven Hanson email: hello@floating-boat.co.uk

This infographic is based on the BJSJ blog
Stay safe, be active: Physical activity for children and young people aged 5-8 years during COVID-19

Moving more to help home-schooling, or combining them!

Physical activity (performed regularly as well as just a single bout) can help young people's cognitive function and their attention.[4, 5] So, a short bout of activity is a great way to break up periods of school work or screen use, and also help them focus on their work. As well as the suggestions above, GoNoodle provides a series of short fun activity breaks for primary school children.

Combining physical activity with learning has cognitive benefits [6] and is fun, especially with younger children.

Turn 'Simon says' into a maths game, 'Simon says jump 4+5 times'. Do an activity (jump, burpee etc.) the number of times shown on a pair of dice or a playing card. Count how many times you can hit a balloon between you. Ask your child to spell out a word, and find objects in the house that begin with each of the letters as fast as they can. The opportunities are endless.

Moving more to break up sitting time

Sitting for long periods (especially when using screens) is associated with poor physical and mental health outcomes in young people.[7, 8] If able, interrupting sitting time regularly with brief periods of movement will help, as will swapping sedentary gaming for active gaming.[9] In school-based settings, young people are happy to work for short periods while standing, rather than sitting.[10] Try creating a makeshift standing desk, which the whole family could use.

HOW?

Motivating young people to move more

Despite our best intentions to encourage physical activity, every parent or carer has been faced with '*but I don't want to...go on a walk...dance...etc*'. Recent research provides guidance on how to create the best motivational environment to

enhance physical activity and well-being.[11-13] It isn't rocket science to realise young people will be more motivated to engage in fun and enjoyable activities. Focus on the 3Cs of **Competence, Control and Connectedness**.

Competence; we are motivated to engage in and enjoy doing activities that we feel we can do. 1) Try to select activities for young people that are achievable but also challenging (if too easy, ask them *'how could we make this harder – I think you could do more'*). 2) Provide feedback to build feelings of competence; focus your feedback on self-improvement and effort *'you worked really hard at that, and got better'*, and try to avoid comparisons with others *'but your sister can do that really well'*. 3) Encourage your child to set achievable goals and keep a record to monitor progress. We don't know a great deal about the value of young people using wearables and apps to track physical activity, but if you have them, they could be a way for your child to set and monitor goals. Remember to be realistic given the current circumstances; unrealistic goals are unachievable and demotivating.

Control; relates to engaging your children in decision making, and providing opportunities for choice. Let your children choose what activity to do (give them up to four options), when, and who with. Be creative and include variety (the links above will help). Try 'kids in charge' sessions! Feelings of control can be enhanced if we provide a reason for why we are being active (focus on immediate positive outcomes – *'it will be fun and will help us all feel better'*), and try to minimize controlling language (*'must', 'should', 'have to'*).

Connectedness; relates to feeling supported and connected with others. For some young people this could be achieved by parents/carers being active with them in a way that helps them feel competent and in control (see above). Getting involved and having fun models positive behaviour, and provides a focus for family time. For some young people, connecting with their

peer group through activity will help (e.g., online or by phone).

The 3Cs provides guidance, but no parent or carer will be able to adhere to them 100% of the time, and that is O.K. (<https://selfdeterminationtheory.org/parenting/>). At this time, it is especially important to be kind to ourselves. Many of us are anxious and emotional (as are our children). Sometimes the time isn't right – so don't force it. Try again another time.

Physical activity for 5 to 18 year olds during COVID-19: Guide for parents

Helps concentration

Some is good, more is better

Have fun

Feel better

Learn new skills

Home schooling



Make physical activity part of learning
Break up sitting time with short movement games
Try games like 'Simon says jump 4+5 times'
Build a makeshift standing desk



Activity ideas



Indoor 'playground' games (e.g. hide and seek, skipping)
Create dance routines
Make an action movie
Build an obstacle course
Check out online resources



Competence

Encourage challenging but achievable activities
Give positive feedback on effort and improvement

Connection

Be active together
Let young people connect online/by phone with friends

Control

Let children choose activities
Give a reason. Focus on immediate benefits like having fun

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We hope that you find this useful to help keep our children active at this challenging time. We've drawn from the latest scientific evidence, and our experiences as parents. Stay safe and be active when you can.

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Competing interests

Website and YouTube links are provided for illustrative purposes. Dr Fawkner has an on-going professional relationship with The Yoga Crow. The authors have otherwise no affiliation to any of the organisations or companies referred to, and cannot comment directly on the activities promoted.

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